

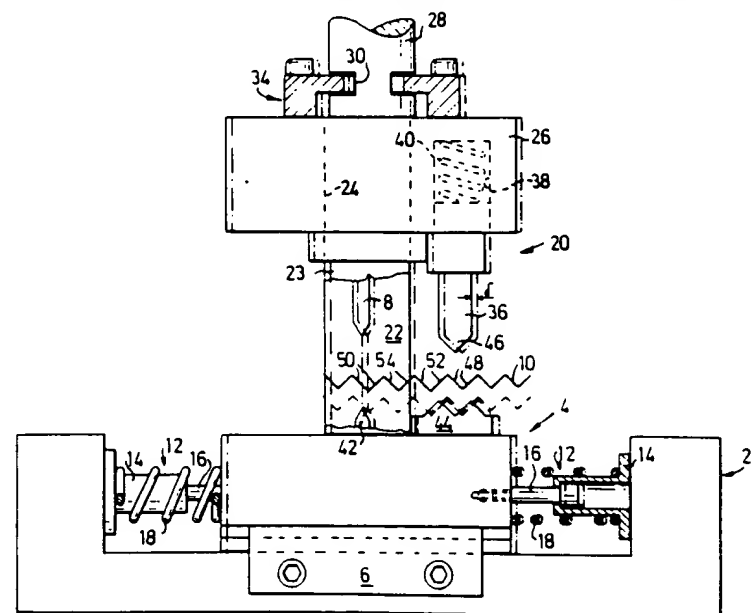
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(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR MOVING A TOOL TO EXACT SHAPING OR WORKING ENGAGEMENT WITH A STRIP OF MATERIAL HAVING A REPEATED BASIC SHAPE



(57) Abstract

Method and device for moving a tool (8) relative to and into engagement with an incrementally advanced metal strip (10) having a repeated basic shape. Between the advancements, the strip (10) is held stationary, so that the tool can be engaged by a movement merely across the strip. The tool is moved to the desired engagement position steered by a basic shape sensor (36) connected to the tool. The sensor locates the exact position of one (48) basic shape spaced from the basic shape (50) intended to be engaged by the tool (8). The tool work stroke perpendicular to the strip is triggered only when the sensor reaches said exact position. The device comprises a bed (2), a slide (4) slideably mounted on the bed with die means (42, 44) and a tool holder (20) carrying the sensor. Between the tool and die means there is a space for incremental strip advance. The sensor (36) is carried spaced from the tool and locates the exact position of said basic shape (48).

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Method and device for moving a tool to exact shaping or working engagement with a strip of material having a repeated basic shape.

The present invention relates firstly to a method of bringing a tool to a desired engagement position relative to and in engagement with a strip of material which is intermittently advanced in its longitudinal direction past the tool and which has a repeating basic shape, for example in the form of linked, identical products shaped in the strip of material, which cyclically repeat in the longitudinal direction of the strip. The basic shape can be, for example, a plurality of linked identical products made in the strip.

Secondly, the invention relates to a device whereby a tool can be brought to a desired engagement position relative to and in engagement with an incrementally advancable strip of material which is held stationary during the forming or working engagement of the tool and has a cyclically repeating basic shape.

In various fields of manufacture there is a need to efficiently produce a large number of identical products of a certain predetermined shape (cross-sectional shape), said products being linked to each other, for example side by side, and forming a long strip of material; or in other words a strip incorporating the products.

One example of such manufacture is the production of so-called sheet nails in strips, i.e. nails made of profiled sheet metal being parallel to each other and linked via connecting bridges between the longitudinal edges of adjacent nails in the strip. In such a sheet nail strip, the individual nails (= the products) are made with a cer-

tain desired profile shape as viewed in cross-section. The nails can be V-shaped in cross-section, for example.

5 Examples of such sheet nails and strips are revealed in Swedish Patent Application 8504557-3.

10 In producing linked products in strips with a certain desired final shape of the individual products, the strip (which can be a sheet metal strip for example) is worked and/or shaped sequentially in a number of tool stations arranged in sequence in the direction of movement of the strip.

15 It is for example possible to produce the basic shape of the product in a first tool station with the aid of a vertically acting shaping punch (i.e. a bending punch) which is repeatedly brought into shaping engagement with the simultaneously incrementally advanced sheet metal strip, so that it is given the repeated basic shape, i.e. a
20 V-shape. In the following additional working and shaping stations located downline from the first mentioned station in the advancing path of the strip, the products included in the strip can be given a successively more finished shape.

25 Even if the basic shape of the product in question (which is intended to be produced at a first station) is made with the greatest possible precision and regularity, to among other things, achieve a constant spacing between the
30 products in the strip, it is still not possible in practice to avoid a certain lack of precision in the regular shaping and spacing of the products in the strip. This can be because of variations in the working cycle of the first shaping punch (the bending punch), variations in the
35 incremental advancing of the strip between the basic shaping of two adjacent products in the strip, varying

material properties in different portions of the strip, etc. If the following tool stations located downline in the direction of advance of the strip are placed at entirely fixed stationary locations spaced along the strip path, it is not possible to guarantee that the workings or shapings made at these stations will be superimposed on the shape (of the respective product in the strip) already produced upline at the exact intended location of each product. Thus the tool at the downstream workstation in question will at times make its shaping or working stroke at a somewhat misplaced location on the product. The actual tool engagement location will thus often lie somewhat laterally displaced in relation to the exact desired location on the product where the tool should have struck. The reason is that the individual product as a result of the above mentioned variations is not exactly in the position which it would assume if each such variation could be avoided, and this is impossible in practice.

The problem on which the invention is based is thus assuring entirely correct positioning of the tools at the workstations located downline, relative to the basic shapes of the products already produced upline, which shapes have now reached the downline workstation in question where continued shaping or working is to take place. This correct positioning of the tool in question relative to the previously made basic shape in the strip should be able to be achieved regardless of whether there occurs a certain spacing variation or basic shape variation along the strip. The basic idea of the present invention is thus to solve said problem by the downline workstations having a somewhat "floating striking position" in relation to the strip which is stationary immediately prior to and during the shaping or working engagement by each tool. Within the limits of this floating striking position, there can be an automatic correction and adaptive fine adjustment of the

tool, so that the tool actually assumes the exact intended engagement position relative to the product in the strip, which is now to be subjected to continued forming or working with the tool in question.

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In order to solve said problem, the process according to the invention is characterized in that between the intermittent advances, the strip is held stationary in its longitudinal direction, so that the shaping or working
10 engagement of the tool with the strip can take place through a movement perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the strip, without moving the tool in the longitudinal direction of the strip, the tool being finely adjusted relative to the basic shape in the strip by being
15 moved to the correct engagement position controlled by at least one basic shape sensor connected to the tool, and preset at a certain space from the tool as viewed in the longitudinal direction of the strip. The control of the tool by the basic shape sensor is achieved by the sensor
20 being made to locate the exact position of one of the cyclically repeated basic shapes in the strip, located one or more basic shape spacings from the basic shape which the tool is to be brought into engagement with. The tool is brought with and steered by the sensor during its precision locating movement in the longitudinal direction of
25 the strip, and the shaping and working movement of the tool perpendicular to the strip is only triggered when the sensor has reached said exact position.

30 In order to solve the above-mentioned problem, the device according to the invention is characterized in

that it comprises a tool bed with dies and a slide supported by the bed and moveable relative thereto on which is
35 arranged a tool holder which supports the tool at a distance from the die, between the tool and the die there

being a space for the strip of material through which the strip can be moved by increments, and that the tool holder also carries at least one basic shape sensor which is spaced from the tool and is disposed to locate the exact position in the strip of a basic shape spaced from the basic shape which the tool is to engage, fine adjustment of the tool relative to said basic shape being effected by the sensor bringing with it the tool in its precision locating movement along the strip.

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In summary the basic principle of the invention can be said to be that the tool "floatingly" arranged in the direction of advance of the strip seeks out its correct engagement position (i.e. adjusts its own position relative to the actual positions of the basic shapes in the strip) by indexing (with the aid of each respective basic shape sensor) on a basic shape (a product) in the strip, lying somewhat downline or upline from the basic shape in the strip which the tool is to go into shaping or working engagement with.

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Furthermore, the slide unit is preferably slideably mounted on the tool bed parallel to the advancing direction of the strip of material, there being arranged between the bed and the slide biasing means which strive to return the slide to a balanced starting position when the slide has been displaced therefrom. The biasing means, within the displacement range of the slide, serve to return the slide to a balanced starting position before the subsequent indexing of the tool on the next basic shape (product) as the strip advances. The die means are suitably mounted on the slide, and the tool holder suitably comprises a column mounting, which also supports the basic shape sensor, which is arranged in alignment with, preferably directly above, a counter element arranged on the slide, the sensor

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and the counter element being on opposite sides of the space for the material strip.

5 The basic shape sensor can comprise a shape locating means which is displaceable by biasing means arranged in the column mounting to an extended position, where the locating means can be pressed in against the force of the biasing means, said locating means having a configuration corresponding to the basic shape at its end facing the
10 strip space, the counter element also having a configuration conforming to the basic shape, said configuration being complementary to the configuration of the locating means.

15 In the indexing movement of the locating means seeking the exact position the locating means and the counter element are moved through their respective configuration, from opposite directions to engagement with the basic shape at its deepest point, thus achieving the desired fine adjustment of the locating means and thus the tool relative to
20 the respective basic shape.

In order to simplify the design and improve the reliability of the device, the column mounting can suitably comprise
25 two parallel, spaced columns, the lower ends of which are fixed to the slide and the upper ends of which are received in a platform, which extends transversely over the slide slideable in the tool bed. Both the basic shape sensors and the tool extend downwardly from the underside
30 of the platform, towards cooperating die means arranged on the top of the slide.

The method and device according to the invention will now be described in more detail below with reference to an
35 illustrative example shown in the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 shows in partial section an elevation of a device according to the invention and Figure 2 shows a plan view of the device of Figure 1.

5 The device shown in the drawings is intended to provide exact indexing of a tool relative to a basic shape or a product which is included in a strip of material and which is to be subjected to supplementary forming or working with the aid of the tool. The tool is to be moved into
10 engagement with the basic shape in question (the product) which is in the vicinity of the workpoint of the tool. During the shaping or working engagement of the tool with the strip portion in question, the strip is held longitudinally stationary, but after the work stroke of the tool
15 has been completed, the tool is disengaged from the strip, which is then advanced one basic form spacing, so that the next adjacent basic form (product) in the strip can be subjected to the same shaping or working, by the tool performing a new work stroke etc.

20 The drawing shows a device according to the invention which comprises a horizontally mounted tool bed 2 which supports a slide 4 which is slideably mounted on the bed and is guided longitudinally to the bed by means of a pair
25 of fixed guide rails 6 at the sides of the bed. The slide is slideable on the bed parallel to the direction of movement of the strip of material to be subjected to forming or working by means of the tool, which is exemplified in the drawing by a vertically operating punch 8. The strip
30 is generally designated 10, and is shown in the drawing as a band which upline from the device has already been imparted a repeating V-shape at a bending station for example. Between the bed 2 and the slide 4 are four spring means 12, each consisting of a sleeve 14 fixed to the bed
35 and in which there slides the head of a bolt 16 screwed into the slide 4. A helical spring 18 is arranged around

the sleeve and the bolt and works between the slide and the bed 2. The spring means 12 serve to return the slide 4 to a balanced starting position after the completed stroke of the tool 8 after the fine adjustment of the tool
5 achieved by the device is released as the strip 10 is advanced one step, whereafter there is another fine adjustment of the tool, a new work stroke and so on.

On the slide 4 there is mounted a tool holder in the form
10 of a column mounting 20 comprising two vertical columns 22, 23, the lower ends of which are fixed to the slide and the upper ends of which are received in bores 24 in a platform 26 extending transversely above the slide 4, and spaced above the same. The platform 26 is held in the
15 position shown on the columns by means of a centrally placed carrier rod 28 extending from above, which has a circumferential indentation or groove 30, in which there is received the flange 32 of a holder 34 screwed into the top of the platform. The platform 26 of the column mount-
20 ing supports a downwardly directed basic form sensor 36 in the form of a downwardly extending shape locator mounted in a bore 38 in the platform 26 and kept extended to its lowermost position by a compression spring 40 in the bore 38.

25 Directly beneath the tool 8 there is a die 42, in this case in the shape of an upwardly directed die edge mounted on the slide 4. Directly under the sensor 36 there is another die 44, in this case a counter element for the
30 sensor, said die also being fixed to the top of the slide 4. Between on one side tool 8 and the sensor 36 and on the other side the dies 42, 44 there is, as can be seen, a horizontal space for the strip of material 10.

35 In order to be able to index the laterally adjustable tool 8 relative to the basic shapes in the strip, i.e. in this

case relative to the V-shaped, side-by-side linked products in the strip 10, both the lower portion 46 of the sensor 36 and the top of the counter element 44 have configurations conforming to the basic shape, which are
5 mutually complementary and make it possible to press a V-shaped section of the strip between them.

In the very schematic example shown, the fine adjustment of the tool relative to the respective V-shape in the
10 strip 10 is accomplished by indexing on a V-shape 48 located three spaces downline from the V-shape 50 into which the tool 8 is to be engaged. The drawing shows with solid lines the slide and the column mounting with the tool and sensor when these components are in their rest position
15 prior to fine adjustment of the tool by indexing by means of the sensor. The dash-dot lines show said components after indexing of the tool. The sensor is moved downwards to complete shape engagement with the V-shape 48 at its deepest point, and this means that the sensor 36 and the
20 counter element 44 must be displaced a distance δ to the right in Fig. 1. The strip 10 is shown with dash-dot lines when this exact engagement has been achieved. The downward movement of the sensor 36 is achieved by lowering the platform 26 on the columns 22, 23, and this is effected by
25 importing a downward movement to the carrier rod 28. When the exact shape engagement between the sensor 36, the strip 10 and the counter element 44 has been achieved, thus completing the fine adjustment, the lowering of the platform 26 continues and the sensor 36 is pressed into
30 the bore 38 against the force of the spring 40.

The downwardly directed movement can suitably be accelerated, so that the required striking velocity of the tool 8 is reached when its point engages the bottom of the
35 V-shape 50 which has then been pressed against the die 42, so that the desired tool effect is achieved. In the

example, shown it is desired to achieve a partial separation of adjacent products in the strip of material. In this case, it means producing sheet nails with cross-sectional upside down V-shape, where adjacent nails in the
5 strip are linked to each other via residual bridges (between the longitudinal edges of the nails) at the bottoms of V-shapes 48, 52, 54, 50 etc.

CLAIMS

1. Method of bringing a tool (8) to a desired engagement position relative to and in engagement with a strip of material (10) which is intermittently advanced in its longitudinal direction past the tool and which has a repeating basic shape, for example in the form of linked, identical products shaped in the strip of material, which cyclically repeat in the longitudinal direction of the strip, characterized in that between the intermittent advances, the strip (10) is held stationary in its longitudinal direction, so that the shaping or working engagement of the tool with the strip can take place through a movement perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the strip, without moving the tool in the longitudinal direction of the strip; that the tool is finely adjusted relative to the basic shape in the strip by being moved to the correct engagement position controlled by at least one basic shape sensor (36) connected to the tool, said sensor being spaced at a specific distance from the tool as viewed in the longitudinal direction of the strip; and that the control of the tool by the basic shape sensor is achieved by the sensor being made to locate the exact position of one (48) of the cyclically repeated basic shapes in the strip, located one or more basic shape spacings from the basic shape (50) which the tool (8) is to be brought into engagement with, said tool being brought with and steered by the sensor during its precision locating movement in the longitudinal direction of the strip; and that in the shaping and working movement of the tool perpendicular to the strip is only triggered when the sensor has reached said exact position.

2. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the fine adjustment of the tool relative to the basic shape in

the strip is controlled by at least two basic shape sensors* (36) connected to the tool (8), at least one of which is disposed upline (before) and another downline of (after) the tool (8), relative to the advance of the strip
5 (10).

3. Device whereby a tool (8) can be brought to a desired engagement position relative to an engagement with an incrementally advancable strip (10) of material which is
10 held stationary during the forming or working engagement of the tool and has a cyclically repeating basic shape, for example by the strip consisting of linked identical products, forming together the strip, characterized in that the device comprises a tool bed (2) with dies
15 (42,44), a slide (4) supported by the bed and moveable relative thereto, on which slide there is arranged a tool holder (20) which supports the tool at a distance from the die, between the tool and the die there being a space for the strip of material through which the strip can be moved
20 by increments, and that the tool holder (20) also carries at least one basic shape sensor (36) which is spaced from the tool and is disposed to locate the exact position in the strip of a basic shape (48) spaced from the basic shape (50) which the tool is to engage, fine adjustment of
25 the tool relative to said basic shape being effected by the sensor bringing with it the tool in its precision locating movement along the strip.

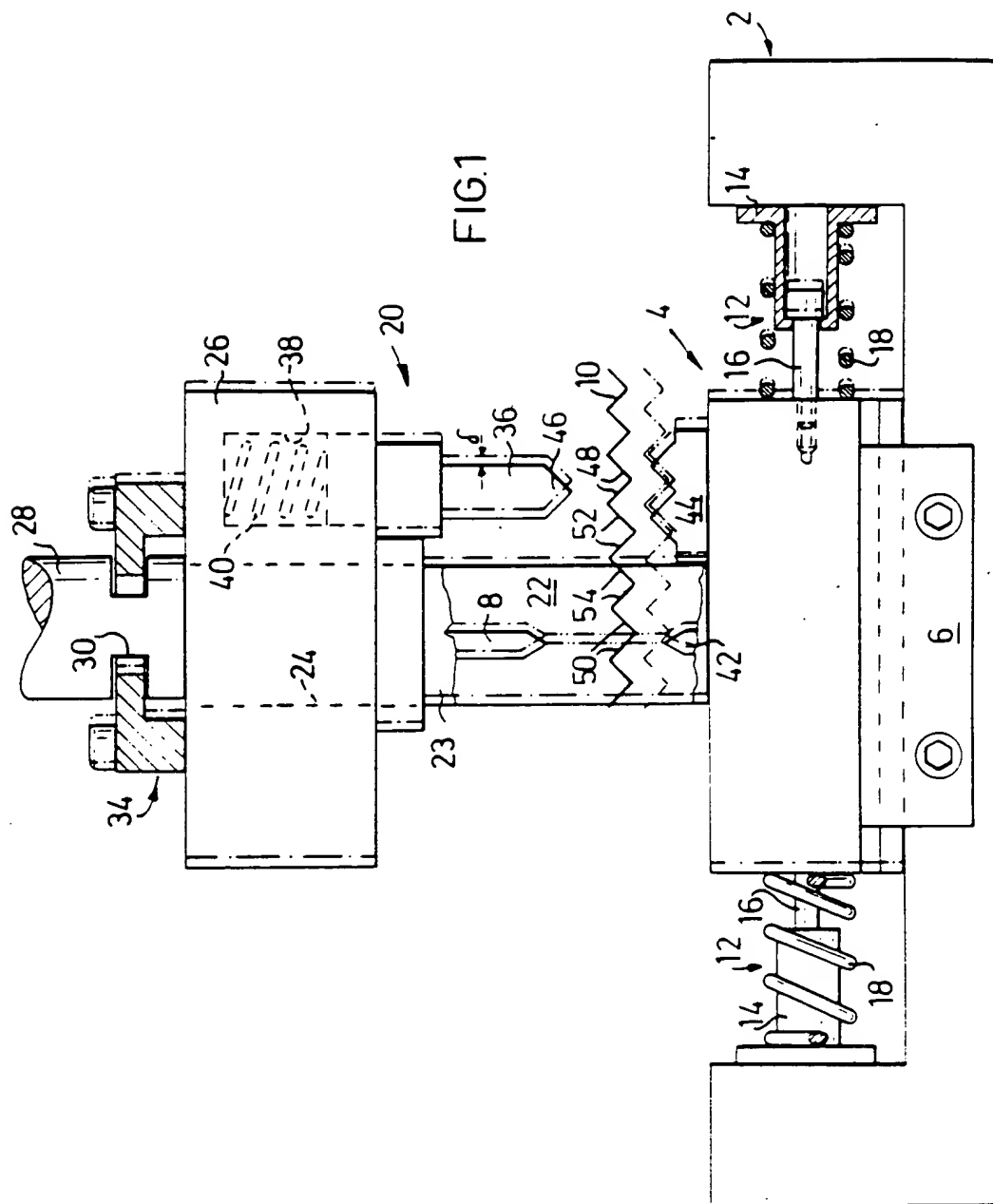
4. Device according to Claim 3, characterized in that the
30 slide (4) is slideable on the tool bed (2) parallel to the advancing direction of the strip of material (10) and that between the bed and the slide there are biasing means (12) which strive to return the slide to a balanced starting position when the slide has been displaced therefrom.

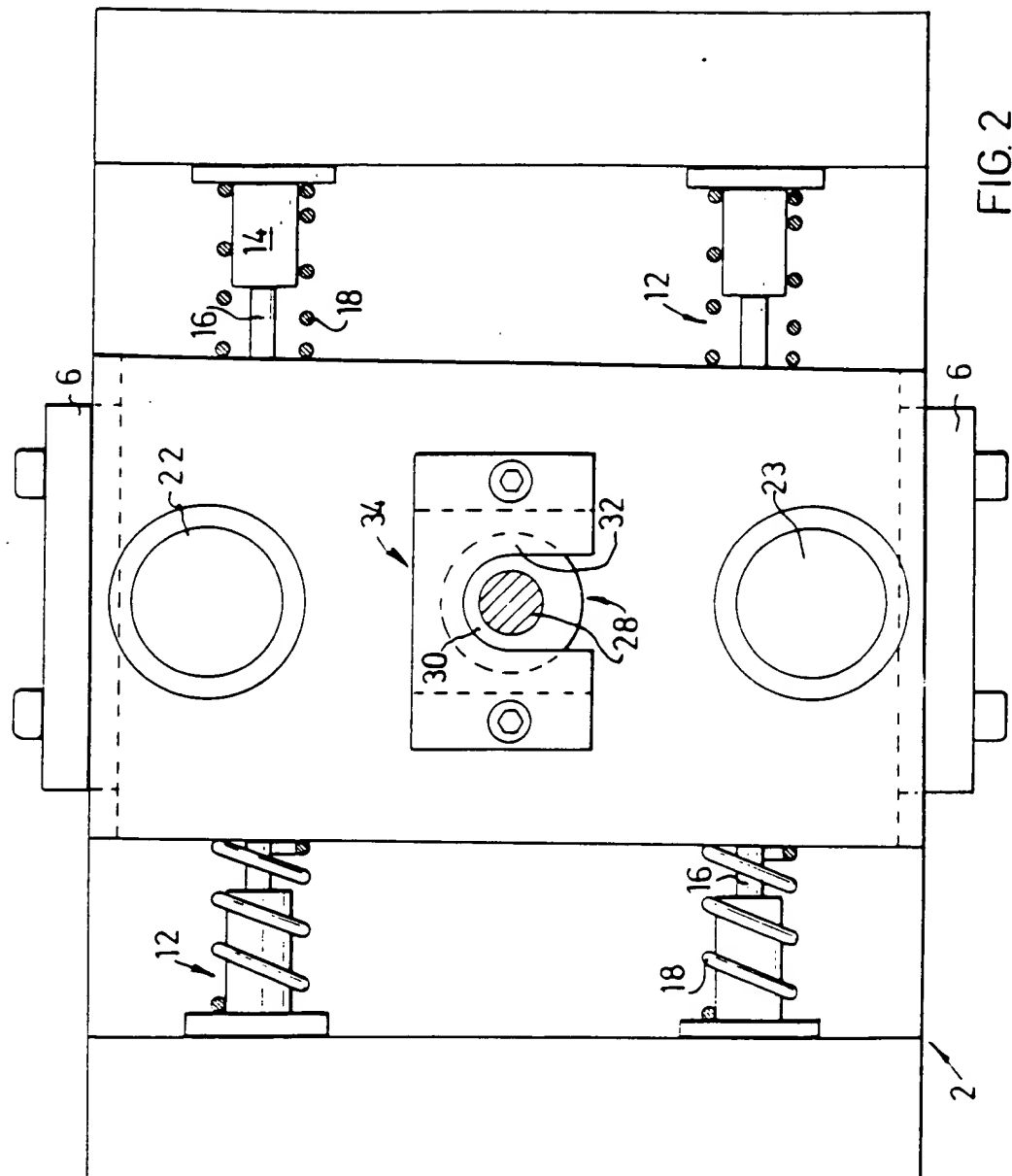
5. Device according to Claim 3 or 4, characterized in that die means (42,44) are mounted on the slide, and that the tool holder (20) comprises a column mounting (22,23,26) which also carries the basic shape sensor (36) which is
5 arranged opposite, preferably directly above, a counter element (44) mounted on the slide (4), the sensor and the counter element being on opposite sides of the space for the strip of material.

10 6. Device according to Claim 5, characterized in that the basic shape sensor (36) comprises a shape locating means which is displaceable by biasing means (40) arranged in the column mounting (22,23,26) to an extended position, where the locating means can be pressed in against the
15 force of the biasing means, said locating means (36) having a configuration corresponding to the basic shape at its end (46) facing the strip space, and that the counter element (44) also has a configuration conforming to the basic shape, said configuration being complementary to the
20 configuration of the locating means.

7. Device according to Claim 5 or 6, characterized in that the column mounting comprises two parallel, spaced columns (22,23), the lower ends of which are fixed to the slide
25 (4) and the upper ends of which are received in a platform (26), which extends transversely over the slide slideable in the tool bed, and that both the basic shape sensor (36) and the tool (8) extend downwardly from the underside of the platform, towards cooperating die means (42,44)
30 arranged on the top of the slide.

8. Device according to any of Claims 3-7, characterized in that the tool holder (20) carries two or more basic shape sensors (36) arranged on opposite sides of the tool (8)
35 and/or material strip (10).





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/SE87 00386

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 4		
B 21 D 28/04, B 23 Q 16/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched 7		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	B 21 D 13/00, 102, 108, 110, 28/00-104, 43/00-106; B 21 G 3/00, 126, 136; B 23 D 25/00-104; B 23 Q 15/20-124, 16/00; B 26 D 1/56-160	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 8		
SE; NO, DK, FI classes as above		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 9		
Category 10	Citation of Document, 11 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No. 13
A	DE, B2, 2 209 272 (MASCHINEN- UND WERKZUGBAY GmbH) 3 May 1978	1,3
A	DE, B2, 2 264 309 (DYNAMIT NOBEL AG) 20 December 1979	1,3
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IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
1987-11-27		1987-12-08
International Searching Authority		Signature of Authorized Officer
Swedish Patent Office		<i>Petter Sörsdahl</i> Petter Sörsdahl

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

II

Fields Searched (cont)US Cl 10: 29-34;72: 190-199, 293, 294, 312, 324, 332-341,
417, 446-448;76: 28, 29, 33;83: 215, 231, 232, 240, 286, 314, 318, 320,
324, 358, 368, 370-372, 527, 559, 560,
579, 582, 619, 635, 648, 655, 698V. ☐ **OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claim numbers because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ **OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

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2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
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